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Importantly, retainer member 66 can be visualized as a continuous, annular ring surrounding circular inner head 72. The location of retainer member 66 at the most constricted part of the transition zone where the nose begins and the relatively small area exposed to pressurized fluid in chamber 68 results in a high blowout pressure. Since the front portion 26 of the needle holder is grounded or bottomed inside front 76 of nose 16 at annular shoulder 77, no amount of pressure will allow needle holder 22 or needle 28 to move forward. Blowout pressure may be defined as the pressure in chamber 68 acting on the exposed area of retainer member 66 to produce a force sufficient to overcome the holding force such that retainer 66 could "blowout" by moving forward and prematurely release needle holder 22.

Please replace the first full paragraph at page 13, lines 7-10 of the specification with the following paragraph:

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A plunger generally designated by the reference numeral 32 is disposed for use partially within barrel 14. The plunger has a head and seal generally referred to by reference numeral 34, in slidable sealed contact with the interior of barrel 14 of outer body 12. The plunger has a seal element 36 that is conventional and a retraction cavity 38 therein. Plunger seal element 36 fits in supporting surface 35 of the outer surface of head 34. Supporting surface 35 securely holds plunger seal element 36 in position and prevents plunger seal element 36 from longitudinal movement. The inside wall of the transition zone 18 forms a rigid plunger seal element stop surface 37, which acts as a plunger seal element stop upon forward movement of plunger 32.